Projects Advancing the Six RCC Program Elements

MLH	Programs	Description	Contact Information	Quarterly Update - January 2004
I.	**Promoting Product Stewardship**			
IWG 1	**Effectiveness of Cell Phone Reuse, Refurbishment, and Recycling Programs**	**Overview:** INFORM, Inc., in partnership with U.S. EPA Region 2 will examine the effectiveness of selected cell phone donation and take-back programs and determine how their value is recaptured and how collected phones are ultimately managed at end-of-life. Using this data, the Pilot will assess the environmental benefits of these programs. The research can lead to increasing both the quantity and effectiveness of successful donation and take-back programs as a means of diverting cell phones from landfills and incinerators and possibly encouraging environmentally preferable product redesign. The pilot is designed to be a first step towards forging the link between product design and end-of-life management. **Partners**: INFORM, Inc.	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 2 **Amount**: $35,000 Lorraine Graves, R2 graves.lorraine@epa.gov	
IWG 2	**Innovative Training for Retail Purchasing Agents on Recycled Content Products**	**Overview:** This pilot will link vendors of recycled-content products with buyers from major retailers to promote the use of recycled-content products. **Partners:** Recycling Association of Minnesota, Ecosource, Illinois Recycling Association, Waste Cap,	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 5 **Amount**: $20,000. Lucy Stanfield,R5, stanfield.lucy@epa.gov	
IWG 3	**Environmental Behavior Placement on TV**	**Overview:** This pilot will develop a public information campaign and guide modeled on the private sector concept of "product placement" to place environmentally beneficial behavior (EBB) in TV shows.	**Sponsor:** EPA Region 9 & HQ Innovation, Partnership,& Communication Office **Amount**: $30,000 Zac Appleton, R9, appleton.zac@epa.gov	

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IWG 4	**National Paint Product Stewardship Dialogue**	**Overview:** This pilot establishes a dialogue among numerous stakeholders to reach an agreement to reduce paint waste; develop efficient programs to collect, reuse, and recycle surplus paint; and develop sustainable financing systems to cover management costs. **Partners:** Product Stewardship Institute, numerous major paint manufacturers, retailers, and various state and local government	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 9 **Amount**: $44,000 Patricia Norton, R9, norton.patricia@epa.gov	
IWG 5	**Collecting and Recycling Used Computers Via the Reverse Distribution System**	**Overview:** This pilot will test the reverse distribution model for moving used computers from consumers to recyclers rather than to disposal. Reverse distribution will collect the computers through the same infrastructure used to deliver the products to the customer making it convenient for households and businesses. **Partners:** Product Stewardship Institute, Staples, Inc., Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection, Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 1 **Amount**: $46,000 Cynthia Greene, EPA R-1, greene.cynthia@epa.gov	
6	**Carpet Product Stewardship**	On January 8, 2002, EPA, the carpet industry's trade association and major manufacturers, along with a variety of state and regional governments, signed a breakthrough Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishing a goal of diverting 40 percent of used carpets from landfills and incinerators by 2012 (compared to current levels of under 5 percent). The MOU also creates a new industry-funded organization (CARE) to support the development of recycling infrastructure and provides for government procurement and market development initiatives to support this undertaking.	Julie Rosenbach rosenbach.julie@epa.gov	The 2002 base line showed a diversion rate of 1.22%. Data indicate that: 96% of the carpet went to recycling/reuse and 3% went to waste-to-energy. CARE has done a lot of work to identify new post consumer markets in 2002. Over the year CARE has had many successes. It incorporated as a 501(c) non-profit organization, and established a Board of Directors and four primary subcommittees. CARE formed a web site which provides up-to-date information about CARE's activities. CARE has been able to foster numerous entrepreneur relationships, and has provided almost $100K in financial support to promising entrepreneurs through the sponsorship program. CARE also completed its first annual report and held its first annual conference in April. CARE is currently developing an organizational strategy for moving forward and meeting the negotiated outcomes set forth in the MOU. The first annual report can be found at: <http://www.carpetrecovery.org/annual_report/02_CARE-annual-rpt.pdf>

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7	**Residential Electronics Collection and Recycling**	EPA Region 3 has established a pilot electronics collection and recycling project with its States (Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia).	Claudette Reed reed.claudette@epa.gov	The eCycling Pilot culminated its first year in December 2002, collecting over 5.5 million pounds of end-of-life residential electronics and more than 27,000 CRTs for recycling and reuse. Major partners included: DE, MD, WV, VA, PA, Sony, Panasonic, Sharp, Envirocycle Inc., Elemental Inc., Electronic Industries Alliance, and Polymer Alliance Zone of West Virginia. The future of the eCycling Pilot depends on the extent to which electronics manufacturers and retailers respond to Marianne Horinko's challenge to endorse the eCycling Pilot. The eCycling team is currently awaiting a response from electronics manufacturers and retailers about their level of participation in the second year of the Pilot.
8	**Northeast Recycling Council's (NERC)**	EPA Regions 1 and 2 are sponsoring the Northeast Recycling Council's (NERC) study on the reuse of electronic waste, evaluating a host of issues related to reuse markets. Region 1 and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are supporting NERC's work to lay the foundation for electronics recycling infrastructure development in rural areas, establishing at least three collection programs in rural areas this year. In addition, the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association is helping Regions 1 and 2 understand the similarities and differences in the eight northeast states' approaches for the recycling and disposal of cathode ray tubes.	Christine Beling, R1 beling.christine@epa.gov	EPA Regions 1 and 2 are sponsoring the Northeast Recycling Council's (NERC) study on the reuse of electronic waste, evaluating a host of issues related to reuse markets. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the market demand and economic viability of the reuse, remanufacturer and repair electronics market and to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions savings for these activities. The study was completed in August 2003 and the results can be found at www.nerc.org/adobe/used_electronics_market_study8-22-03.pdf
9	**Testing plastics from used electronics**	Testing high-end reuse of engineering plastics from used electronic products. Identify barriers & opportunities to recycling plastics from used electronic products in the manufacture of new electronic products. The project seeks to advance the establishment of closed-loop recycling for engineering plastics. Partners: MN, WI, IL, Sony, etc.	Chris Newman, R5 newman.chris@epa.gov	Testing and screening of several sources off high-impact polystyrene from electronics for re-introduction into engineered plastics components completed. Seeking a cost effective source of HIPS to supply manufacturer. The project has been completed, and the final report submitted. A copy can be found at http://indianarecycling.org/electronics-plastic%5B2%5B9%5D.pdf The final report shows that a major hurdle to the success of the project was the cost of transporting the material to the west cost for processing.

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10	**Electronics Grants Region 8**	Region 8 is working with the Colorado Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) to achieve statewide education on the disposal problems associated with electronics and establish ongoing programs to divert computers and electronics from the waste stream. In 2002, several communities will receive funding and technical assistance from OEMC to hold computer collection events.	Whitney Trulove-Cranor trulove-cranor.whitney@epa.gov	**Complete.** During the summer of 2002, the Colorado Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) sponsored 14 community events to collect used computers from residents and small businesses. These collection events were intended to teach municipalities how to hold collection events. The expectation was that municipalities would fund future events and/or know how to charge appropriately for the equipment so that costs are covered by fees collected. Over 500,000 pounds of equipment was collected for recycling which demonstrates the degree to which computer equipment is a solid waste problem. The final report can be found on the OEMC web site at: http://www.state.co.us/oemc/programs/electronics/Final_Report.pdf Colorado has developed a work group to continue outreach about regulatory requirements for proper disposal of CRTs. Outreach will be targeted to schools, purchasing officials, asset managers and small businesses.
11	**Western Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (WEPSI)**	Agreement signed August 2002 Characteristics and features of a sustainable product stewardship system. Highlights activities that government, industry and non-profits in the West can take to catalyze market and infrastructure development for product stewardship. Stakeholders: R9, R10, State/Local Govts., Manufacturers, Non-profits	Viccy Salazar, R10 salazar.viccy@epa.gov www.wepsi.org	WEPSI stakeholders have completed their action plan and continue to work together to promote stewardship approaches to electronic management. They continue to be leaders in the NEPSI process, are developing the Plug-in to eCycling pilot and are actively participating in developing the EPEAT.

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12	**Launching New Product Stewardship Partnerships**	In the last two years, EPA has taken on efforts to reduce the life-cycle impacts of electronics and carpets through voluntary product stewardship partnerships with manufacturers, retailers, other governments and NGOs. In this project we are looking to see if other products, such as autos or beverage containers, should also be considered for product stewardship efforts by conducting scoping analyses.	Julie Rosenbach rosenbach.julie@epa.gov	Through a grant from EPA, the Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance (MOEA) contracted with Five Winds International to develop a report on opportunities for product stewardship within the automotive industry. It is the first of its kind to outline how car companies can reduce environmental impacts through the increased use of recyclable materials and materials with recycled-content. The report *Product Stewardship Opportunities within the Automotive Industry* was recently released and is posted at: http://www.moea.state.mn.us/stewardship/autos.cfm The beverage container scoping project team is working to expand state interest through promoting a common understand about how beverage containers might fit into a broader product stewardship strategy. The group hopes to communicate that government is serious about product stewardship and prepared to work constructively and cooperatively with the beverage industry.
13	**Boosting Electronics Recycling with Plug-In To eCycling**	EPA is partnering with manufacturers, retailers and governments to conduct a coordinated educational campaign to expand and publicize opportunities to recycle and reuse computers and other electronics. EPA has expanded Plug-In to examine options for shared responsibility for electronics recycling .	Katherine Kaplan kaplan.katherine@epa.gov	Plug-In to eCycling launched in Jan with major sponsors and press coverage. EPA, with public and private sector partners, is now launching four pilots that will examine options for shared responsibility for electronics recycling. The pilots will run in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-West, and Pacific Northwest from fall 2003 through the summer of 2004. In the fall of 2004, a multi-stakeholder summit will be convened to determine next steps.
14	**Recycling at Shopping Malls**	EPA is developing a project to motivate retailers, mall managers and consumers to prevent waste, recycle and buy-recycled content products at shopping malls.	Hope Pillsbury pillsbury.hope@epa.gov	OSW is developing a Guide to Shopping Center Recycling and Waste Prevention, and working with industry to develop more activities with shopping centers and malls in 04.
15	**America Recycles Day**	EPA is a founding sponsor of the America Recycles Day outreach campaign, in cooperation with other government entities, national businesses, and non-governmental groups. Additional funding by EPA will help support a network of state and local coordinators who will coordinate recycling and “buy recycled” events on November 15 each year.	Judy Taylor taylor.judy@epa.gov	**Completed.** A successful America Recycles Day was held in Nov 2003.

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16	**Engaging Consumers**	EPA is carrying out several projects in conjunction with partners such as the Environmental Defense League to motivate consumers to prevent waste, recycle and buy-recycled content products by using radio, television, print and other mass communication tools.	Susan Laing at laing.susan@epa.gov Gail Wray at wray.gail@epa.gov	**Completed.** Our partnership with Environmental Defense League and the Ad Council to re-engage consumers has been a success. The "Donated Media Report" from Environmental Defense and the Ad Council shows the results from the release of our joint recycling and waste prevention PSAs in November 2002. The Report indicates that we had 4,605 television placements, reaching twenty-three million households, and worth $643,000. Twenty-two percent of the spots ran in the top 25 media markets, with both New York and Philadelphia as strong supporters. Among all Ad Council campaigns, the Environmental Defense spots performed above average during prime time. Additionally, cable support was "exceptionally high for this campaign," valued at $1.6 million dollars. Possibility exists of continuing this project next year if resources permit.
17	**Incorporating Environmental Messages into Video Arcade Games**	EPA is developing a project to incorporate reduce, reuse, recycle and buy-recycled messages into video arcade games.	Gail Wray wray.gail@epa.gov	**Completed**. This ten second video - Choose to Re-Use and Buy Recycled - has been made to put on the attract screen of an arcade video. The attract screen is the screen when the video game is at rest. A letter, signed by Administrator Whitman, and a copy of the video was sent to the American Amusement Machine Association (AAMA) members around the US to notify them of the video's existence. This video can be viewed on the RCC website at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/conserve/newsroom.htm
18	**Adopting the "Recycle Guys" Public Education Campaign**	In December 2000, EPA Region 4 hosted the Southeast Recycling Market Development Roundtable in which participants from the eight southeastern states decided to adopt the Recycle Guys media campaign developed by the South Carolina Recycling Office of the Department of Health and Environmental Control. Region 4 has funded the initial purchase of three public service announcements (PSAs) featuring the Recycle Guys for use by the states, which will be customized to fit each particular state's needs. The project also gives the states free use of any printed media and camera ready art to utilize at their discretion. The message conveyed by the Recycle Guys campaign is reducing waste, recycling and buy recycled.	Pamela Swingle swingle.pamela@epa.gov	This project is in its second round of funding. All eight states in Region 4 have the three PSAs to use at their discretion. We have also provided a small amount of funding for them to use for either reproducing the videos or buying media time. The states have become very creative on their use of the Recycle Guys. Region 4 has also funded a grant to South Carolina to determine the results/effectiveness of the campaign.

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19	**Make a Difference**	EPA's "Make a Difference" Campaign is aimed at educating and engaging youths in Grades 7-12 in resource conservation and environmental protection. An integral part of this campaign is a toolkit entitled "Your Life, Your World, Your Choices" a collection of outreach materials that encourages teens to make informed decisions in their day-to day lives to help protect the environment. The kit includes: Be Waste Aware; A Collections of Solid Waste Resources on CD-ROM; Got Your Driver's License? You Can Make a Difference; Reuse + Recycling = Waste Reduction: A Guide for Schools and Groups; Service Learning: Education Beyond the Classroom; The Life Cycle of a CD or DVD Poster; Volunteer for Change: A Guide to Environmental Community Service; You Can Make a Difference: Learn About Careers in Waste Management.	Judi Kane kane.judith@epa.gov	Eighty thousand "*You Can Make A Difference*" print ads have been sent through the Earth Network Coordinator to promote the campaign. EPA launched the campaign at a youth environmental symposium on October 20, 2003 in San Diego. Over 300 Jr and Sr High School students attended the symposium, co-sponsored by the City of San Diego, which featured sessions on air, water and waste issues, environmental stewardship and careers. EPA Region Administrator Wayne Nastri gave the opening address. Plans are underway to co-sponsor a similar event with the National Middle School Association at the Mechanicsburg (PA) Middle School in April. Materials will also be promoted at national education conferences (e.g., PTA, NABE, National Middle Schools, ASSP, NSTA, NEA), through newsletters and the internet. Additional proposed projects: -- Additional materials are being developed for the "Make a Difference Campaign"; these include a poster on the life cycle of a cell phone, and a brochure on green purchasing.
20	**Hispanics Communities**	EPA's National Hispanic Outreach Strategy charges EPA program offices to expand their outreach activities and build community partnerships with the Hispanic community, now the largest minority in the United States. To meet this challenge, EPA designed a series of business and consumer outreach products and exhibit booths on used oil management. In Spanish as well as English, the products and the booths have culturally appropriate text and graphics and were debuted recently at the *League of Latin American Citizens (LuLac) National Conference* in Orlando, FL with great success. EPA plans to continue this initiative and is currently designing a similar campaign focusing on the proper management of household hazardous waste.	Judi Kane kane.judith@epa.gov	We continue to respond to heavy demand for used oil materials. OSW exhibited at the NORA conference in November 03 to further promote the used oil campaign. We are currently exploring a partnership with Advance Auto Parts (formerly Trax Auto) and the Potomac River Basin Commission that will promote responsible used oil management throughout the metro DC area. In addition, 160 affiliates of the Hispanic Radio Network broadcasted recycling and used oil PSAs throughout USA and Puerto Rico on October 16th and 17th, 2003. Also, sixty of the top Hispanic newspapers across the US included editorials about the used oil campaign in November 2003. Additional Proposed Projects: - Focus groups on Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) are planned for to continue Hispanic outreach efforts on HHW. - EPA is seeking Hispanic talent for a recycling PSA to air on the top Hispanic radio stations

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21	**Native American Awareness**	EPA is working with tribal governments and Native American organizations, such as the Tribal Association for Solid Waste and Emergency Response, to implement innovative outreach strategies for waste reduction, recycling, and neighborhood revitalization on tribal lands. Outreach materials might include newsletters, a journal on solid waste issues on tribal lands, and case studies documenting successful programs for source reduction, recycling, and prevention of illegal dumping, and education efforts on sound environmental practices for Native American small businesses.	Chris Dege dege.chris@epa.gov	Two issues of the Tribal Waste Journal were published. These were distributed to all the federally recognized tribes, all the major national tribal environmental organizations, and all the regional tribal waste coordinators. Web site maintained and updated. Continue to work with Tribal Association of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (TASWER) on training and outreach.
22	**Recycling for Urban AA**	EPA is developing radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to raise awareness of environmental issues unique to urban African Americans. The PSAs will provide urban African Americans with new information to make smart choices; new opportunities to make a real environmental difference; and incentives to reduce waste and recycle, thus creating cleaner and safer urban communities throughout the nation.	Deb Gallman gallman.deb@epa.gov	OSW has recorded and distributed 2 PSAs to over 100 radio stations promoting recycling in African American communities. Description of this program is posted on the EPA RCC homepage (see www.epa.gov/rcc). OSW is planning to complete a third PSA in February which will be distributed to 100 radio stations.
23	**CRT's (rule)**	Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) found in color monitors of computers and televisions are often considered hazardous wastes because of the presence of lead. These materials make up a large volume of recyclable materials in the electronics waste stream. In order to minimize any RCRA barriers to the recycling of CRTs and to encourage better management of these materials, EPA has proposed to streamline its hazardous waste requirements for CRTs and CRT glass that is sent for recycling. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on June 12, 2002 (67 FR 40508), and the Agency expects to publish a final rule in 2004. We hope this rule will contribute to a nationwide infrastructure and market for used CRTs.	Marilyn Goode goode.marilyn@epa.gov	EPA is currently drafting the final rule. Agency expects to finalize the rule in 2004.

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24	**E-Recycling Toolkit for Communities**	Toolkit for communities planning electronics recycling events developed from the 2001 Midwest Electronics Recycling conference . Tool-kit will be completed Winter 02/03 Partners: NE State Recycling Association	Dave Flora, R7 flora.david@epa.gov	**Complete**. A toolkit for setting up electronic recycling programs is complete and available on the web at http://www.nerc.org/adobe/NebraskaToolkitSection-I.pdf Partner: Nebraska State Recycling Association An electronic recycling business resource guide is complete and available on the web at: http://www.nerc.org/adobe/NebraskaToolkitSection-III.pdf Partner: Nebraska State Recycling Association Presentations have been made at the Missouri Solid Waste Coalition Meeting last summer and posted on the JTR list serv. The Nebraska Recycling Association has held workshops throughout Nebraska.
25	**Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool**	This project is developing a functional rating system for assessing the environmental impact of electronic products a multi-stakeholder group is being convened to develop and mobilize the tool.	Viccy Salazar, R10 salazar.viccy@epa.gov Marie Boucher boucher.marie@epa.gov	A workshop was held in June 2003. A multi-stakeholder development team was convened in November 2003. The team is expected to have a draft tool by the end of August 2004.
26	**Plug-In To eCycling Campaign**	Goal: "Plug-In To eCycling" program is taking a two-pronged approach to furthering the safe recycling of old consumer electronics. Through partnerships with private and public entities, Plug-In is making available to Americans more opportunities to recycle their old electronics and getting out the word about why recycling is so important. Through Plug-In, partners will test via 3 pilot efforts numerous roles that manufacturers, retailers, recyclers, government, and non-government organizations can play in sharing the responsibility for old consumer electronics. Also through Plug-In, EPA is testing the viability of the Agency's environmentally safe management guidelines for end-of-life electronics. Partners: Manufacturers, retailers, states, locals, feds, and non-profits.	Kathy Kaplan, HQ kaplan.katharine@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster The following partners have committed to host recycling events or programs and completed outreach related to these recycling opportunities: AT&T Wireless, Best Buy, Staples, Dell, Intel, JVC, Lexmark, Panasonic, Sharp, Sony, Envirocycle, Nxtcycle, Recycle America Alliance, Town of Chelmsford Solid Waste Department, MA, City of Fairhope, AL, Clinton County Department of Waste Management, MI, Citrus County Solid Waste Management Division, FL, Indianapolis Virtual Scavengers, IN, Earth 911, Snohomish County, WA, City of Arlington, TX, Leon County Recycling Program, FLA, Per Scholas, City of Thousand Oaks, CA, Village of Northbrook, IL
27	**Take-it-Back Pilot**	As part of the Plug-in-to-eCycling program, this pilot will test the viability of a retailer take-back model for electronic collection at end-of-life. This pilot will run from September 2003 through September 2004.	Viccy Salazar, R10 salazar.viccy@epa.gov	This pilot has just begun.

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28	**GreenScapes**	The GreenScapes Program is an environmentally beneficial landscaping initiative designed to promote cost-efficient and environmentally friendly solutions for large-scale landscaping such as roads and highways, golf courses, commercial and industrial sites, and parks and recreational areas. The ultimate goal is to achieve pollution prevention and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through waste reduction and reutilization. GreenScapes is designed to help preserve natural resources and prevent waste and pollution by encouraging companies, government agencies, and other entities to make more holistic decisions regarding waste generation and disposal and the use of land, water, pesticides, and energy. By focusing on the "4 R's" - reduce, reuse, recycle, and rebuy - this program can help improve both an organization's bottom-line and the environment. (Rebuying means re-thinking current purchasing habits.) GreenScapes will promote practices and products that still meet the users needs but have a better environmental profile than those currently being used.	Jean Schwab schwab.jean@epa.gov	Organic Cluster Over the past year, GreenScapes has developed: logo design, commercial and residential brochures, case studies, and a Web site. The website is designed to educate the public on the relationship between landscaping activities and environmental protection, with an emphasis on the 4 Rs—reduce, reuse, recycle, and rebuy. The Web site includes: benefits of GreenScaping (e.g.,cost savings, waste reduction, water conservation, energy savings, climate impacts), how to GreenScape, success stories, publications, related EPA programs (e.g., Brownfields, EPP, Green Buildings), and useful links. We have compiled national data regarding the current generation rates, existing beneficial utilization, and potential additional reuse in large landscaping applications for compost, plastic lumber, and recycled rubber. The results show that landscaping applications have the ability to utilize every ton green waste, plastic (HDPE, LDPE, &PET), and scrap tires available and generated in the U.S.! On Nov.13, 2003 a new partnership program - the GreenScapes Alliance was launched. The Alliance aims to combine government and industry into a powerful, unified influence over the reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste materials in land use activities that include 4 million miles of roadside landscaping, Brownfields land revitalization, and the beautification and maintenance of office complexes, golf courses, and parks. More than 100,000 businesses are involved in these land use activities, and are potential participants in the Alliance.

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II.	**Reducing Priority Chemicals**			
IWG 29	**Assisting Small Businesses in Voluntary Pollution Prevention Efforts: Facility Decontaminatio n in the Wood Preserving Industry**	**Overview:** U.S. EPA Region 7 will develop an equipment cleaning methodology for wood preserving facilities to assist in the conversion from PCP and CCA to less toxic chemicals. Standard operating procedures will be prepared for performing a simple, cost-effective cleaning of the wood treatment facility's process equipment. By facilitating the conversion to other preservatives, the Pilot will enable facilities to eliminate disposal of hazardous wastes at a RCRA permitted facility since the wastes generated following conversion would be nonhazardous. If successful, this project will provide the wood treatment industry with innovative methods to properly clean their facilities at minimal expense.	**Sponsor:** EPA R-7 and OSW **Amount**: $56,000 Kevin Snowden, R-7 snowden.kevin@epa.gov	
IWG 30	**Developing a Policy to Facilitate the Use of Drum Top Crushing Devices for Fluorescent Lamps**	**Project Overview**: U.S. EPA Region 3, in partnership with the States in Region 3, drum top crushing (DTC) device manufacturers, and the Association of Lighting and Mercury Recyclers, will collect data on mercury and other emissions from the use of DTC devices to develop a national policy on the use of DTC devices. The use of DTC devices for managing fluorescent lamps has been subject to inconsistent regulatory determinations, in part, because there isn't a clear national strategy for controlling emissions from these devices. A clear policy directed at protecting human health and the environment should help reduce mercury emissions. The educational component of this project will help minimize human health effects from exposure to mercury due to improper handling and disposal of fluorescent lamps. **Partners**: DTC device manufacturers, Association of Lighting and Mercury Recyclers, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 3 **Amount**: $40,000 Tad Radzinski, R-3 radzinski.tad@epa.gov	

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IWG 31	**Collaborative Partnership to Effect Significant Environmental Performance and Compliance Improvements in the Healthcare Sector**	**Overview:** This pilot will work with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) to include environmental compliance and performance information into the JCAHO survey and accreditation process. **Partners:** American Hospitals Association, American Nurses Association, Healthcare without Harm, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 1 **Amount:** $74,000 Cynthia Greene, R-1 greene.cynthia@epa.gov	
IWG 32	**Testing Chemical Management Services in Universities: A Market-Based Approach to Reducing Chemical Use and Waste**	**Overview:** This pilot tests a new approach to the way chemical providers do business by making it financially feasible for colleges to purchase chemicals by need rather than volume. **Partners:** Chemical Strategies Partnership	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 9 **Amount**: $45,000 John Katz, R-9 katz.john@pea.gov	
33	**National Waste Minimization Partnership**	Announced as a program September 2002, the National Waste Minimization Program was established to challenge businesses and organizations to voluntarily reduce the amount of priority chemicals the use and produce as waste. The partners set and achieve their own hazardous waste reduction goals through source reduction and recycling. The focus of these reductions is on the 30 priority chemicals, but could also include other chemicals of interest to the partner. EPA offers the partners technical assistance in achieving the goals they set. Partners receive recognition and awards for both their commitments and their achievements. This program started as a pilot and will later expand to a full-scale nationwide program.	Newman Smith smith.newman@epa.gov	In the year that the National Waste Minimization Program has been in existence, they have signed of 21 facilities (as of Jan 7,2004). These facilities have committed to reduce the following amounts of priority chemicals: Cadmium 200 lbs Dioxin 114 lbs Lead 158,000 lbs Mercury 1664 lbs PAHs 32,000 lbs Time lines for reaching the set goals are different for each partner.

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34	**Recycling Bullets**	Region 2 estimates that about 9,000 shooting ranges operate in the United States, depositing over 100 million pounds of lead into the environment every year. Partnering with national shooting sports organizations, states, and other interested organizations, Region 2 is enhancing the recovery and recycling of lead shot and bullets from outdoor shooting ranges. After creating a Best Management Practices manual with its partners, and conducting outreach and technical assistance, Region 2 is recognizing ranges that implement acceptable Environmental Stewardship Plans (ESPs).	Edward Guster guster.edward@epa.gov	Region 2 leads the program. EPAs' Best Management Practices (BMP) for Lead at Outdoor Shooting Ranges initiative has many milestones. Milestones include: the submission of 20 Environmental Stewardship Plans (ESP) that explain how lead/shot/bullets will be managed/ reclaimed/ recycled from shooting ranges around the United States. The plans have come cities, counties, and private ranges. All received Certificates of Recognition from EPA. We estimate that approximately 50,000 pounds of lead will be managed/ reclaimed as a result of these plans. EPA entered into an MOU with the Izaak Walton League of America and National Association of Shooting Range in January 2003 to address 60 member ranges involving over 100,000 pounds of lead per year. The Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Ammunition (AREMS) modeled their shooting range BMP manual after EPA's stating "The United States serves as a model for the world". MOU's are currently being discussed with Department of Homeland Security and Department of the Interior.
35	**Mercury lamp Recycling Program**	Mercury-containing lamps (flourescent bulbs) are considered hazardous waste. To help address this problem, Congress appropriated funds to EPA for the development and implementation of a mercury containing lamp recycling outreach program to increase awareness of proper disposal methods among commercial and industrial users of mercury-containing lamps. The funds have been split into a series of cooperative agreements, in two stages: the first stage is to develop outreach materials that can be easily adapted for use either nationally, regionally or a local basis; (2) the second stage will be to fund smaller, local programs (using the materials developed during the first stage) to conduct outreach aimed at commercial and industrial users. A total of 10 cooperative agreements have been awarded for the development/implementation of a mercury lamp recycling outreach program. This program is a cooperative effort between EPA, lamp recyclers and manufacturers, state governments , and non-profit organizations.	Denise Roy roy.denise@epa.gov Allison Watanabe watanabe.allison@epa.gov	Outreach material from first phase will be completed February 2004. Request for Proposals for 2nd stage grants were published. Reviewed proposals and selected recipients; grants were awarded September 2003.

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36	**Helping Business Operate More Efficiently and Conserve Resources**	EPA is helping businesses operate more efficiently, and reduce emissions and waste. EPA Region 3 offers site visits to facilities, including small businesses, to identify waste reduction opportunities. Facilities have saved millions of dollars and conserved resources through reduced waste generation and water and electricity usage. Facilities also receive assistance with developing a comprehensive waste minimization program for employees, which facilitates continuous waste reductions and cost savings.	Tad Radzinski radzinski.tad@epa.gov	Region 3 continues to conduct site visits at high priority facilities during FY 2003. Fifteen site visits were completed to date. In addition, a Waste Min./Energy Efficiency audit was conducted for 30 participants from industry, states, and EPA regions.
37	**Promoting Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization**	EPA Region 8 developed and produced a video titled Ready to do Business: Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention for Small Hazardous Waste Generators. It includes pollution prevention and waste minimization recommendations (with a special emphasis on reducing persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals in wastes), as well as regulatory compliance information. Region 8 will distribute the video throughout the region and to other EPA regions. The state of Wyoming and Region 8 plan to engage in an extensive outreach effort to small businesses.	Benjamin Bents bents.benjamin@epa.gov	By June 2002, a total of 199 videos were distributed for outreach, the majority went to Region 8 states. A small amount of the videos were distributed to other Regions and Waste Min programs. Future distribution of this compliance and P2 information will be in the form of an updated media format, specific for each state. R8 is currently partnering with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality to produce a compliance/P2 CD-ROM for distribution in Spring 2004.
38	**Polluting Less in the Metal-Finishing Industry**	This project is evaluating different RCRA regulatory options to increase the recycling of F006 electroplating sludges generated by the metal finishing industry, as well as several other industries involved in electroplating operations. Options being evaluated address the range of handlers; i.e., generators, consolidators, commercial recycling facilities and mineral processing facilities, as well as the amount of recoverable metals contained in the F006 sludges that would be allowed regulatory relief.	Jim O'Leary oleary.jim@epa.gov	Developed options and held workgroup meeting. Briefed OSW management. Options selected for regulatory impact analysis. Plan for decision briefing on direction of proposal - January 2004.
39	**Providing Chemical Management Services for the Metal Finishing Industry**	EPA Region 9, having successfully piloted the Chemical Management Services (CMS) model with several circuit board manufacturing facilities in Silicon Valley, is developing a new CMS pilot with the metal-finishing industry in the Bay Area.	John Katz katz.john@epa.gov	**Completed**.

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40	**Providing Training to Metal Finishers in Waste Reduction**	EPA Regions 2, 3, 5, and 9 are providing hands-on and classroom waste reduction training to metal finishers. Those implementing what they learn have reduced expenditures in areas such as waste management, water usage, and electrical usage.	Joseph Malki, R-2, malki.joseph@epa.gov Tad Radzinski, Region 3, radzinski.tad@epa.gov Janet Haff, R-5, haff.janet@epa.gov Leif Magnuson, R-9, magnuson.leif@epa.gov	As a result of these workshops, Region 2 has developed Best Practices laminated placards for line operators that contain various techniques such as dragout reduction, bath life extension, countercurrent rinsing, water conservation, and process control. These placards were mailed to 370 Metal Finishers in Region 2 as an outreach for reducing priority chemicals. Region 5 will have a report on this project within a month.
41	**Reaching out to the Chemical Industry**	EPA Region 2 is working with several organizations to increase awareness in the chemical industry of pollution prevention (P2) and waste reduction. EPA's Region 2 is co hosting a P2/waste minimization symposium and roundtable seminars for sharing information on innovative technologies, case studies, and success stories related to the chemical manufacturing industry. To ensure successful and informative sessions, Region 2 is working with the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Association, the Industrial Chemical Association, the American Chemistry Council, and the Office of Industrial Technology.	Joseph Malki malki.joseph@epa.gov	To make better use of Region 2 resources, Region 2 in cooperation with Inform.org and TURI.org is working with facilities that are willing to be priority chemicals free, to establish a database of priority chemical substitutes, including case studies & success stories. We will also ask these companies to join the Waste Min. Partnership program.
42	**Teaching Employees about Pollution Prevention**	EPA Region 2 is supporting efforts by the Occupational Training and Education Consortium (OTEC) at Rutgers University to develop onsite pollution prevention training for all employees at a plant, including occupational and environmental health professionals, joint health and safety committee members, and hourly workers. By increasing worker knowledge of and participation in source reduction activities, chemical accident prevention, and coordination between occupational and environmental health efforts, efficiency and productivity can be enhanced.	Marcia Seidner seidner.marcia@epa.gov	

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43	**Facilitating Best Waste Management in Academic and Research Laboratories**	The Labs Initiative is focusing on ways to make RCRA a better fit for the laboratory setting and to improve reuse, recycling, and the overall management of chemicals in the laboratory settings. Our goal is to improve the program to better protect human health and the environment, through standards that are harmonious with the way laboratories operate. Our aim is to improve compliance, not by relaxing the standards, but by improving the fit. This may be achieved through targeted guidance, outreach through training and a dedicated website, EMS support, and regulatory changes. This project will be integrated with other related work, including the New England Labs XL project, OPEI's sector strategies work, and the Generator Initiative.	Kristina Meson meson.kristina@epa.gov	Conducted stakeholder outreach activities including holding a public meeting in 3 locations across the country, participating in 6 stakeholder-sponsored conferences (industry, state, EPA regional enforcement), and hosting 3 RCRA National Meeting sessions. We have in place 2 cooperative agreements with universities (Iowa State University and University of Wisconsin, Madison) related to this Initiative. We have been on site visits to academic, industry research, and government research laboratories to learn more about their issues and see them in practice. A guidance memo on Satellite Accumulation Area regulations is in final review. We are in the process of analyzing data on issues that may need regulatory fixes and preparing for management briefings.
44	**Introducing Chemical Management Services to Educational Institutions**	EPA is examining whether the Chemical Management Services (CMS) business model could work to help educational institutions achieve their waste reduction and other environmental goals. CMS is converting chemical purchasing into a service process rather than a product purchase process. So, you buy chemical services from industry, not just their chemicals. CMS can be implemented in all areas of an institution where chemicals are used (e.g., labs, maintenance, pest control, hospitals). If successful, universities and other schools could use chemicals more efficiently.	Priscilla Halloran halloran.priscilla@epa.gov	Case studies and baselining for under a cooperative agreement for the CMS project are complete. Draft reports are currently being reviewed. EPA did not receive funding to perform a pilot. Consequently, the grantee (Chemical Strategies Partnership) sought funding elsewhere. Presently, the pilot institution, Dartmouth, is trying to determine whether to publish a request for proposal (RFP) to solicit for companies to compete for their business, and how extensive the CMS program should be.
45	**Introducing Environmental Management Systems in Schools**	EPA Region 5 is developing recommendations for an Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) approach for schools. Region 5 expects to complete and make available Web-based Environmental Software for School Maintenance Decision Makers which will lead toward healthier school environments. In addition to creating a healthier environment for school children, EMSs help conserve resources by reducing the amount of materials purchased and disposed.	MaryAnn Suero suero.maryann@epa.gov	**Completed** EPA Region 5 has completed the web-based Environmental Software for School Maintenance Decision Makers which will lead toward healthier school environments. This software uses principles which are consistent with an environmental management system. The software is available at http://www.epa.gov/seahome/child.html

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46	**New England University Laboratories Project**	EPA Region 1, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, in conjunction with Boston College, University of Massachusetts - Boston, and the University of Vermont, are conducting a pilot project in which higher education institutions test the development and implementation of Environmental Management Plans for their laboratories. Goals include minimizing and more effectively managing hazardous chemical wastes, including the development of a more effective scheme for regulating university laboratories.	Gina Snyder snyder.gina@epa.gov	The original pilot ran from Sept.1999 to Sept. 2003 and a three year extension has been proposed in the 60060 Federal Register/ Vol. 68, No. 203 / Tuesday, October 21, 2003 / Proposed Rules.
47	**Greening Hospitals in California**	EPA Region 9 and the California Department of Health Services is expanding their outreach and assistance to other hospitals throughout California via training workshops and partnerships. Best practices fact sheets, waste segregation posters, and other materials have been developed and will be distributed to area hospitals. The project goals are to reduce mercury use in medical devices, minimize red bag wastes that are incinerated (and can form dioxin), and reduce or eliminate other toxic, infectious, and solid waste streams. Together, the two entities already have completed successful multimedia waste reduction pilots at six San Francisco Bay Area hospitals.	Eileen Sheehan sheehan.eileen@epa.gov	* R9 conducted 3 Pollution Prevention Assessments at Arizona Tribal clinics and hospitals. * R9 sponsored a Pollution Prevention Workshop for Hospitals in LA on 9/9/03 -attended by over 60 facilities. Focus was on reduction of mercury, solid waste, hazardous waste and medical waste. We encouraged facilities to sign up for the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) partnership. * R9 commented on the draft ORD guidance on pharmaceuticals. HQ direction continues to be needed on finalizing the guidance on pharmaceuticals.
48	**Greening Hospitals in the Northwest**	To encourage better management of hospital resources, EPA's Region 10 provides workshops for hospitals and biotech firms on topics such as product stewardship, waste reduction, hazardous waste and chemical management, reusing products, managing pharmaceuticals, mercury, and green building. Region 10 provides targeted technical assistance to the medical facilities to meet our environmental goals while meeting the goals of the hospital's specific facility, cost, and programmatic goals.	Viccy Salazar salazar.viccy@epa.gov	R10 continues to provide quarterly environmental seminars to hospitals. This year, Idaho and Alaska are actively being brought in. In addition, R-10 has awarded a grant to create an H2E regional center in early 2004. Reductions in Hg, solid waste and other environmentally harmful practices are expected through the new H2E partnerships being created.

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49	**Greening Hospitals in New York State**	EPA Region 2 joined forces with the New York State Department of Health and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to lead a health care task force to further the goals of the EPA/AHA MOU. These agencies are identifying barriers preventing health care facilities from improving environmental performance by evaluating waste management rules and policies that impact health care facilities and their ability to reduce waste. Task force members include representatives from state and city agencies, the Greater New York Hospital Association, the Health Care Association of New York State, Citizens Environmental Coalition, Health Care Without Harm, and several large teaching hospitals throughout the state.	Diane Buxbaum buxbaum.diane@epa.gov	Outreach continues.
50	**Greening Hospitals in Region 5**	Through a conference in Fall 2002 and other ongoing outreach activities, EPA Region 5 is working with stakeholders to introduce Chicago area medical facilities to the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment partnership program. The Hospitals for a Healthy Environment partnership stems from an EPA/American Hospital Association (AHA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to reduce persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals and solid waste generation from health care facilities. The partnership goals are to virtually eliminate mercury, reduce PBT chemicals, and reduce the total waste volume by 33 percent by 2005 and by 50 percent in 2010.	Donna Twickler twickler.donna@epa.gov	**Outreach that explains the H2E Partnership Program and resources available to hospitals in Region 5 is completed.** Region 5 continues to work with several local hospitals to reduce PBTs and solid waste generation and increase the reuse of equipment.
51	**Lead Team**	Lead is predominant among the RCC Waste Minimization Priority Chemicals (WMPCs). This project identifies industry sectors and facilities which use lead in the manufacturing process and generate lead-containing wastes. It also examines wastes, materials, supplies, manufacturing operations and existing waste minimization and management activities, and interconnections among industry sectors affecting lead in wastes by using an industrial ecology approach (material flow of lead in processes).	Harold Charles, P.E. charles.harold@epa.gov	Targeted Chemicals Cluster Regional packages will be forwarded to the Regions in Sep./Oct. 03. Each package will include fact sheets for the predominant SIC codes generating lead and target facility specific info.
52	**TCLP Testing of Electronic Components**	Research to: (1) Test the whole computer (CPU), keyboards, and peripherals for 8 RCRA metals (including lead) using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure; and (2) To identify toxicity issues for electronics beyond the Cathode Ray Tubes (monitors) Partners: Regions 4 and 5 funded research at the University of Florida	Pam Swingle, R4 swingle.pamela@epa.gov	**Complete** Graduate student has defended his thesis for the final research. Tim Townsend presented the findings at the RCRA National Meeting. They are doing an executive summary of the research, should be complete by the end of the year.

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53	**Thermal Treatment of Electronics Waste**	Goal: To evaluate emissions from low and high temperature thermal processing of e-waste. Laboratory and pilot-scale experimental program. Low temperature processing simulates roasting operation; high temperature processing simulates municipal waste combustor. Variables of interest: partitioning of metals between bottom ash and fly ash; reachability of metals from bottom ash and fly ash; formation of organic air toxics (e.g., dioxins and furans, brominated products of incomplete combustion). Currently funded through ORD/NRMRL exploratory research grant.	Eric Stewart, ORD stewart.eric@epa.gov	**Complete.** Measured metal emissions were significant and consisted primarily of copper, lead, and antimony. No mercury emissions were detected. The presence of brominated flame retardants in the waste resulted in the emission of bromine in its diatomic and ionic forms, along with several brominated organic species - the most prevalent being bromobenzene. Emissions of dioxin and furans were very low, possibly due to the presence of bromine in the waste stream. PBDFs and mixed bromochloro dibenzofurans were detected in the flue gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, though these concentrations were difficult to quantify due to a lack of standards. Conference paper: "Emissions from the Incineration of Electronics Waste" presented at 2003 IEEE International Symposium on Electronics & the Environment, May 19-22, 2003, Boston, MA.
54	**Waste Minimization Priority Chemicals Trends Report**	This project tracks facilities' progress toward the EPA goal, under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), of reducing the quantity of waste minimization priority chemicals (WMPCs) in RCRA hazardous wastes by 50 percent by the year 2005 from the baseline year of 1991. This project also supports one of the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) initiative goals – decreasing the release of priority chemicals. The WMPCs are comprised of those 30 chemicals that OSW has identified as its focus for waste minimization efforts. The initial WMPC Trends Report was released last Fall when the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) initiative was announced. EPA plans to annually update this report, using the most recent Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data available to examine waste generation and management trends for these chemicals. The WMPC Trends Report, covering 1991-2000, was released in June 2003.	William Kline kline.bill@epa.gov	Targeted Chemicals Cluster The next update of the WMPC Trends Report that will include TRI data through 2001is now being developed and is expected to be available in January 2004. This update also will account for the changes in the TRI reporting thresholds that occurred in 2000 and 2001and include the industry sectors that began reporting to TRI in 1998.

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55	**Outreach to Hospitals in Region 2**	There are approximately 500 hospitals in Region 2. Often these hospitals have been out of compliance with federal environmental regulations and are not using procedures that could reduce pollution or waste throughout their system. Since 2001, Region 2 has been providing environmental assistance to hospitals to increase their awareness of environmental requirements and pollution prevention possibilities, to encourage hospitals to take part in the voluntary audit program, to promote the development of environmental management systems (EMSs), and to encourage hospitals to join the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment Program (H2E). H2E is a joint project of the American Hospital Association, EPA, Healthcare Without Harm, and the American Nurses Association to educate health care professionals about pollution prevention opportunities.	Diane Buxbaum, R-2 buxbaum.diane@epa.gov	Region 2 has held or cosponsored 11 compliance assistance seminars and one environmentally preferable purchasing conference reaching more than 800 entities and have given presentations at over a a dozen healthcare meetings/conferences. We are working with the Veterans' Health Administration to develop a national environmental training program which will include pollution prevention for VA hospitals. We also developed a CD-ROM and website of healthcare compliance assistance tools (www.epa.gov/region02/healthcare/ and www.epa.gov/region02/p2/health/) In December 2002, R-2 sent out a letter informing healthcare facilities of their intent to target healthcare facilities for inspections and enforcement - urging them to perform self-audits and disclose any violations under our voluntary audit policy. In the case of large hospitals or hospital networks we encourage them to sign audit agreements upfront. We developed a simplified model audit agreement to reduce the time needed for review and negotiation. A copy of this agreement can be downloaded from the website identified above. As of January 2004, 14 hospitals have signed voluntary audit agreements and others are on the way. In addition to compliance, R-2 actively promotes green procurement, green building, and energy and water conservation programs in hospitals.

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56	**Outreach to Colleges and Universities in Region 2**	Since FY 2001, Region 2 has provided outreach to colleges/universities to increase their awareness of environmental regulations and to encourage them to develop environmental management systems (EMSs) and implement pollution prevention opportunities. The Region held 20 environmental compliance and pollution prevention workshops for colleges/universities in partnership with state environmental agencies and trade/professional associations and reached more than 900 people. The Region also sent out letters to colleges/universities telling them about the initiative and providing information on available compliance assistance and developed a website (http://www.epa.gov/region02/p2/college/) to better provide relevant information quickly. Region 2 encouraged colleges and universities to perform voluntary self-audits of their campuses to voluntarily correct any violations found and disclose any violations found to EPA in return for reduced penalties.	Diane Buxbaum buxbaum.diane@epa.gov	As of January 2004, 13 colleges and universities have signed agreements to perform self audits. Some of these institutions have multiple campuses such as the State University of New York, City University of New York and Rutgers in New Jersey
57	**RCC Pilot Projects in Region 6**	R-6 is actively pursuing pilot projects from State Agencies and facilities. Projects can focus on hazardous waste or municipal solid waste. Currenly, R-6 is developing projects in New Mexico and Texas. Region 6 will listen to ideas and work with companies and state agencies to respond to regulatory issues and questions	Kathleen Aisling aisling.kathleen@epa.gov Melissa Galyon galyon.melissa@epa.gov	Currently, one project in Texas is underway and a project in New Mexico is pending.

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III.	**Greening the Government**			
58	**Helping Green the Government**	EPA will help the White House Task Force on Greening the Government through Waste Prevention and Recycling by assisting with developing training and outreach materials on green purchasing for federal agencies, and establishing a database that will encourage manufacturers to list recycled content products in a timely manner. OSW will help EPA meet the requirements of the Executive Order 13101, *Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling and Federal Acquisition*, by participating in the OARM Sustainable Facilities Branch's EO13101 Goals workgroup. OSW will also participate in the Greening EPA workgroup.	Deborah Hanlon contact for Helping Green the Government hanlon.deborah@epa.gov Timonie Hood, R-9 contact for R-9 Building Green project hood.timonie@epa.gov	A Blanket Purchase Agreement for Green Office Supplies was awarded 10/24/03 and signed 12/9/03. •The Agency is currently reviewing 12,000 BPA products to see which products comply with CPG standards. •HQ pilot online purchasing program will be launched February 16, 2004. •BPA vendor fair will be held in Headquarter's cafeteria February 17-19, 2004. •Recycled products exhibit has been displayed outside the Administrator's office on the 3rd floor of Ariel Rios North and South, and at the OAM Acquisition Training Conference. •OAM Acquisition Training Conference was held November 17-19, 2003. EPA Headquarters' Federal Triangle Complex has unveiled a new and improved recycling program in five buildings. Features include: •Public Series recycling bins in hallways •New mixed office paper (MOP) bins •New newspaper bins •HQ recycling Intranet site •"Bin There Done That" posters •Slim Bin costume •Recycling video displayed •Toner cartridge collection Headquarters recently completed the roll-out of an improved recycling program in its three Northern Virginia offices. Efforts are underway to standardize the recycling program across eight HQ satellite buildings. EPA has plans to visit regional offices and labs to investigate recycling opportunities. All Regions have contracts for paper that meet EPA's paper policy guidelines. HQ's paper purchasing agreements exceed minimum standards set forth in 2001 memorandum. This includes 100% recycled-content, and 100% post-consumer content. Tree-free alternatives are being investigated and will be considered for purchase when feasible (sugar cane discussed). 100% post-consumer recycled-content paper (Badger) will be available via the

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				BPA. In addition, Region 9 contracted with Building Green, Inc. to verify and flag 23 Comprehensive Procurement Guideline construction, landscaping, parks and recreation, and transportation category items. Specific Region 9 product availability information was also developed. Over 120 guides and electronic database access passes were provided to states, Federal Agencies, school districts, and tribes in Region 9. RCC funding is requested to expand nationwide and provide access to Federal Facilities
59	**Helping National Parks Become Role Models**	To protect some of the most valuable natural areas in this country, EPA Region 8 partnered with the National Park Service's Intermountain Region to reduce solid and hazardous waste in 89 parks. Through technical tools, training, and other assistance, 25 percent of the parks completed integrated solid waste management plans, 20 percent of the parks are hazardous waste free because of green purchasing programs, and 74 percent of recommendations in the parks' pollution prevention plans have been implemented. Each park is currently expanding its Environmental Management Systems.	Marie Zanowick zanowick.marie@epa.gov	Each park is currently developing its Environmental Management System (EMS) and has completed an evaluation that highlighted future needs for the partnership. To date, 3 parks have an EMS in place, one park has been awarded recognition through the National Environmental Performance Track program and one park has become ISO 14001 certified. The Department of Interior has required that each park be audited through the Environmental Compliance Audit program. The P2 team will provide specific technical support to parks to identify P2 solutions to environmental compliance findings that were discovered during their audit process. Yellowstone NP is working with EPA to develop Sustainability goals which will include a zero waste goal by 2005 and a goal to reduce petroleum use int the park. This will become the cornerstone of their EMS. More information can be found on the web at: http://www.epa.gov/Region8/conservation_recycling/natlpk.html

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60	**Helping Tribes Reduce Waste and Protect the Environment**	EPA Region 5, along with the Minnesota Technical Assistance Center and the Federal Occupational Health Service, conducted a waste reduction assessment of the Ho Chunk Health Care Center in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. We introduced the tribe to the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment Program and other tools in order to promote pollution prevention in the clinic. A recommendations report will be presented to the facility. The report will identify opportunities for pollution prevention and general waste reduction. It is hoped that this pilot project will be used as a case study that can be presented to other tribes to implement waste reduction concepts at their facility. EPA Region 5 supported the Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa's effort to provide pollution prevention training to Region 5 tribes in areas such as tribal health care facilities, schools, casino/hotel operations, construction and demolition projects, and community outreach. Region 5 also supported the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin in their effort to create a pollution prevention environmental protection ordinance ensuring that waste reduction; energy, water, and resource efficiency; and conservation of natural resources are incorporated into the planning of the tribe's development projects.	Dolly Tong tong.dolly@epa.gov	A waste reduction assessment was completed for the Ho Chunk Health Care Center in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. The recommendations report is being drafted. This effort could be scaled up to help other tribes implement pollution prevention and waste reduction at their health care facilities.

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61	**Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG)**	Section 6002 of RCRA established a government buy-recycled program. Its purpose is to use federal purchasing power to enhance markets for materials diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream. RCRA requires EPA to: (1) designate items that are made with recovered materials, and (2) recommend practices for procuring these items. To date, the CPG program has designated 54 products made with recovered materials and developed Recovered Materials Advisory Notices (RMANs), which provide information about the recovered content levels at which the products were then being made. Once items are designated, procuring agencies need to develop affirmative procurement programs and begin purchasing the designated items at the highest recovered content level practicable. Procuring agencies are federal, state, and local agencies that use appropriated federal funds to buy designated items, as well as contractors to all three. Item designations are codified in 40 CFR Part 247.	Sue Nogas nogas.sue@epa.gov	The proposed CPG 5, which covers fertilizers made from recovered organic materials and revises the current compost designation to include compost made from manure or biosolids, was signed by the Administrator on December 10, 2003. The final CPG 4 is expected to be signed by the Administrator in Winter 2004. It covers seven new items that are or can be made with recovered materials, including: modular threshold ramps; nonpressure pipe; roofing materials; office furniture; rebuilt vehicular parts; bike racks; and blasting grit. In addition, EPA is revising the designations for three items, including cement and concrete, railroad grade crossing surfaces, and polyester carpet. Ongoing discussions with the Office of Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) about CPG compliance and implementation.
62	**Federal Electronics Challenge**	In partnership with Office of the Federal Environmental Executive(OFEE). Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Interior (DOI), EPA is challenging Federal Facilities and Agencies to take a lifecycle approach to managing their electronic assets. The Federal Electronic Challenge (FEC) is a purchasing, use, and end-of-life management challenge that provides impetus, technical assistance, and tools fro federal facilities who want to take a lifecycle approach to electronics management	Viccy Salazar, R10 salazar.viccy@epa.gov Chris Kent kent.christopher@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster This project is in its pilot stage and we are planning for the national launch in May. A host of tools and resources have been developed for federal agencies.
63	**Government Procurement Guide to Purchasing Environmentally Preferable Computers**	Targeted to state/local govt. procurement officials Covering Environmental Health & Safety issues, identify EPP strategies to reduce impacts, how to start EPP program for computers Partners: created by Product Stewardship Institute, NERC, SVTC, Full Circle Environmental, MA, state/local govts, City of Denver, EIA, TCO, IBM, Apple	Chris Beling, R1 beling.christine@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster
64	**Model Federal Green Construction Documents**	Model green building construction guidance language is being developed to assist federal agencies in meeting green goals and mandates (e.g., Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines, EnergyStar, Executive Order 13101, U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), EPA Waste Minimization Priority Chemicals, etc.).	Alison Kinn Bennett, OPPTS, kinn.alison@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster Project on going. <http://www.wbdg.org/design/greenspec.php>

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65	**Green Building on Brownfield Initiative: Pilot Projects**	Eight communities received approximately $15,000 in expert green building consulting services to support green building project development on Brownfield sites. The project will demonstrate and promote green redevelopment opportunities on former Brownfield sites.	Alison Evans, OBCR, evans.alison@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster. Project ongoing <http://epa.gov/brownfields/sustain.htm>
66	**Local Government Green Building Industrial Park and Ordinance Implementation Projects**	Type of Project: Grant Activities are ongoing in Des Moines with the City and County of San Francisco to track and measure the environmental impacts and costs associated with implementation of green building criteria for developing an environmentally friendly industrial park and a local government ordinance requiring cross-media U.S. Green Building Council LEED certification <http://www.usgbc.org> for public buildings.	Christopher Forinash, R-7, forinash.christopher@epa.gov Timonie Hood, Region 9, hood.timonie@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster <http://www.sfgov.org/sfenvironment/aboutus/greenbldg>
67	**DOD Green Residential Community Initiative**	Type of Project: Proposed MOU The DOD is awarding multiple private sector Residential Military Family Housing development contracts for a 50 year duration. The Army's Ft. Leonard Wood will be targeted to develop model guidance for green building contract specification development, with plans to develop an EPA/DOD MOU to include green building guidance in DOD Residential Community Initiative contracts nationwide.	Chilton McLaughlin, R- 7, mclaughlin.chilton@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster Project ongoing.
68	**Greening the Government: A Sustainability Conference for Government Officials.**	Regions 1, 2 and 3 EPA and the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA) held Greening the Government: A Sustainability Conference for government officials. This was held in Philadelphia in a "green" hotel, the Sheraton Rittenhouse Hotel. Government officials from Maine to Virginia were invited to learn how to "green" their operations. Outstanding speakers were a major plus at the conference: the world-renowned architect who uses sustainability as his credo, William McDonough, Bill Walsh of the Healthy Building Network, and Scott Case of the New American Dream were but a few of the outstanding speakers and moderators who participated in the two and one half day conference. Topics included buying green, greening cleaning, alternative fuels and vehicles, green buildings, cafeterias and more.	Diane Buxbaum buxbaum.diane@epa.gov	**Completed** Conference was held June 4-6, 2003. The attendees gave the conference rave reviews.

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IV.	**Beneficial Reuse**			
IWG 69	**Testing the Viability of Converting Wood Pallet Waste-to-Flooring**	**Project Overview**: North Carolina Division of Pollution Prevention, North Carolina State University (NCSU), U.S. Forest Service, and Land-of-Sky Regional Council and U.S. EPA Region 4 will test the feasibility of converting wood pallets at the end of their useful life into value-added flooring products. Pallet manufacturing uses the largest amount of hardwoods of any industry in the country. The cost of disposing of a standard pallet is between $.50 and $1.25, plus transportation and handling. However, when the pallet is recycled it can be turned into a finished material with a $4-5 per square foot value. The funds will support the actual start-up of the new pallet flooring product line by providing technical expertise, developing partnerships with retail building suppliers, and monitoring the supply chain and customer feedback. The funds also will be used for public education and information dissemination via case studies, web publishing, and professional journal articles to assist in project replication in other regions. Benefits include conserving valuable public landfill capacity, reducing methane gas releases from pallet wood decomposition in the landfill, and reducing demand for hardwoods from regional forests and thus achieving more carbon dioxide sequestration. **Partners**: North Carolina Division of Pollution Prevention, North Carolina State University (NCSU), U.S. Forest Service, and Land-of-Sky Regional Council	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 4 **Amount**: $29,000 Pam Swingle, R-4 swingle.pamela@epa.gov	
IWG 70	**Building Deconstruction and Reuse**	**Project Overview**: University of Florida Center for Construction and Environment, in partnership with EPA Office of Solid Waste, EPA Region 4, Gainesville Regional Utilities, the City of Gainesville, and other partners will conduct an innovative research, demonstration, and education project deconstructing a typical wood-framed house in Gainesville, Florida, and designing and reconstructing its constituent materials into new neighborhood building projects. EPA has estimated that 136 million tons of building-related construction and demolition (C&D) waste is generated in this country per year, of which 92% is from renovation and demolition. The proposed project is particularly unique in its simultaneous focus on the front end and the back end of the building process. Deconstruction and design for reuse are	**Sponsor**: EPA OSW and R-4 **Amount:** $37,858 Ken Sandler, OSW sandler.ken@epa.gov Pam Swingle, R-4 swingle.pamela@epa.gov	

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		innovative principles in need of broader demonstration so that they may be adopted by mainstream America. Partnering with a community and a municipal utility, such as GRU, increases incentives and opportunities to spread the message of the energy value of reuse to its customers. The project is expected to recover 60% of the house's materials, resulting in the elimination of 27 tons of C&D waste that would have otherwise gone to a landfill. **Partners**: University of Florida Center for Construction and Environment, Gainesville Regional Utilities, City of Gainesville, FL		
IWG 71	**University Food Waste Composting**	**Project Overview**: The University of Colorado, in partnership with the City of Boulder and the U.S. EPA, will address the waste diversion challenge faced by university housing and other food generators by determining the cost-effectiveness and practicality of on-site, in-vessel composting technology. The total annual food waste from the University of Colorado Dept. of Housing's eight commercial kitchens is approximately 650 tons, which represents about 32% of Housing's total waste stream The Pilot will test a composting technology that reclaims nutrients that would have been cast away as trash. The City of Boulder is interested in testing the in-vessel composting technology as a potential component to its planned municipal composting operation. The Pilot has great potential to lead to a large-scale municipal food collection program that could set a precedent for other urban food waste diversion programs **Partners**: University of Colorado at Boulder, City of Boulder Office of Environmental Affairs	**Sponsor**: U.S. EPA Region 8 **Amount:** $45,000 Whitney Trulove-Cranor, R-8 trulove-cranor.whitney@epa.gov	
IWG 72	**Industrial Phosphate Sludge Waste as a Raw Material for Iron Phosphate Glass**	**Overview:** This pilot will investigate the feasibility of using non-hazardous industrial phosphate sludge waste as a raw material for iron phosphate glass. **Partners:** Mo-Sci Corp., University of Illinois, Illinois Waste Management Resource Center, Illinois EPA, Missouri Department of Natural Resources	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 5 **Amount:** $43,000 Jason Swift, R-5 swift.jason@epa.gov	

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IWG 73	**Small Scale Anaerobic Digester**	**Overview:** This pilot will develop, test, and replicate an innovative small-scale anaerobic digestion facility for on-site installation at concentrated urban food waste sources and explore emerging renewable energy applications for food waste methane. **Partners:** Council on the Environment New York, Columbia University, EcoCorp, Earth Pledge	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 2 **Amount:** $65,000 Lorraine Graves, R-2 graves.lorraine@epa.gov	
IWG 74	**Agricultural & Municipal Cooperation in Co-composting Green and Animal Wastes**	**Overview:** This pilot will further test an innovative model of dairy manure and green waste management that benefits both the agricultural and municipal sectors. **Partners:** Sustainable Conservation	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 9 **Amount:** $29,000 Patricia Norton, R-9 norton.patricia@epa.gov	
IWG 75	**Potential Recycling of Medium Density Fiberboard**	**Overview:** This pilot will determine what happens to the formaldehyde portion of the urea formaldehyde (UF) resin from ground up fiberboard and whether it poses a risk to human health or can be safely reclassified and eligible for recycling. **Partners:** University of Tennessee	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 4 **Amount:** $27,225 Pam Swingle, R-4 swingle.pamela@epa.gov	
76	**Deconstruction Projects**	EPA Region 4 and the University of Florida Center for Construction and the Environment have created a Deconstruction Technical Assistance Program. In addition to providing mentoring to various entities and training workshops on deconstruction, they are testing a deconstruction computer model in a real world situation and encouraging the demolition industry to use the model.	Pamela Swingle swingle.pamela@epa.gov	**The project funding has ended and the grant will be closed at the end of 2003.** The computer model has been developed and is currently being beta tested. The model is scheduled for being released by the end of the year.
77	**Stardust Non-Profit Building Supplies**	Salvaging materials from demolished buildings reduces the need for new building materials and reduces landfilled waste; estimates show 12-15 tons of material can be diverted from each home deconstructed. EPA Region 9 supports Stardust Building Supplies, a nonprofit organization in Phoenix, Arizona, that reviews demolition and renovation permits and provides deconstruction services, including the diversion of reusable building materials from landfills to nonprofit housing groups and the public. Stardust also is developing an electronic manual, which contains an outline for creating similar operations; outreach materials and presentations for homeowners, the construction industry, and reclaimed building material consumers; and information about measurement documentation.	Timonie Hood hood.timonie@epa.gov	**This project closed out at the end of 2003.** The project evolved from targeting residential salvage opportunities through demolition permits to working closely with real estate developers. Initial reused tonnage was 76.5 tons in six months. Significant increases are expected in the final report. The project is featured on Region 9's website at <http://epa.gov/region09/waste/solid/stardust/index.html>

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78	**Coal Combustion Products Partnership (C2P2)**	EPA is cosponsoring the C2P2 program with the American Coal Ash Association (ACAA), the Utility Solid Waste Activities Group (USWAG) and the Department of Energy. The objective of the program is to increase the use of coal combustion products (CCPs), primarily generated by coal fired utilities, rather than have them land disposed. Another important environmental benefit is that using coal ash to replace Portland Cement in concrete provides significant reductions in the generation of greenhouse gasses (GHGs). The C2P2 program includes a "Challenge Program" and barrier breaking activities. The Challenge Program is directed at generators and users of CCPs to encourage them to increase the beneficial use of these materials. Companies, states, and professional and industrial associations will be eligible for recognition. Barrier breaking activities include: the development of informational materials, including two "green books," discussing the best ways to use CCPs in an environmentally safe manner for road building and building construction; sponsorship of workshops for state highway and environmental officials; a pilot state review program; publication of case studies; and review of codes, specifications and standards for CCP utilization.	John Glenn glenn.john@epa.gov John Sager sager.john@epa.gov	As of November 2003, 90 companies have signed up for the Challenge Program. The program expects to have 100 members by the end of the calendar year. In addition, the American Coal Ash Association (ACAA) and the Utility Solid Waste Activities Group have set a new goals of: Increasing the use of CCPs from 31% in 2002 to 45% by 2008; and increase the use of coal ash in concrete from 14 million tons in 2002, to 20 million tons by 2010. EPA conservatively estimates that 0.89 tons of carbon emissions are reduced for every ton of coal ash used as a replacement for Portland Cement in concrete. A “Green Book” on the use of CCP in highway construction is ready for agency and peer review and is expected out in 2004. Region 4 sponsored a conference on beneficial use in November.
79	**Reusing Foundry Sands in Beneficial Ways**	Across the United States, foundries produce metal products by using sand molds to help form metal parts. Although some foundry sands are hazardous and must be managed under strict controls, many foundry sands are not hazardous and have valuable end uses, such as in road base and sub-base, flowable fill, and aggregate. Using foundry sand instead of mined materials could significantly reduce the amount of energy used to mine and transport these materials, as well as the physical space used to dispose of nonhazardous foundry sands. EPA is working with industry, state governments, and other federal agencies to develop a an RCC partnership to include an industry-wide or a group of company-specific goals for increasing the beneficial use of sands.	Steve Hoffman hoffman.stephen@epa.gov	OSW continues to work with the Foundry Sands Industrial Waste Group Cluster members to assist the Agricultural Research service with their 3 year study of beneficial reuse of foundry sands for horticultural and agricultural purposes. Region 4 held a regional industrial reuse conference in September, 2003 which brought together generators and reusers of a wide range of industrial wastes and by-products to discuss better utilization of these wastes.

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80	**Reusing Foundry Sand in Highway Construction Efforts**	EPA's Region 5 is working with the American Foundry Society, the National Asphalt Pavement Association, and the Federal Highway Administration to publish a "Foundry Sand Facts for Highway Engineers" document, which will provide a technical overview and recommend specifications on incorporating nonhazardous spent foundry sand into highway construction projects.	Paul Ruesch at ruesch.paul@epa.gov	Foundry Sand Facts for Highway Engineers' document is completed and is available on the Federal Highway Administrations website at www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/fatoc.htm
81	**Revising Regulatory Controls To Promote Safe Hazardous Waste Recycling (ABR)**	EPA is currently developing approaches for revising the hazardous waste regulations to help promote safe recycling. By fine-tuning a few select areas of the RCRA regulations, EPA will increase reuse and recycling of hazardous waste, which will lead to better resource conservation and improved materials management overall. This proposed rule is a continuation of more than 10 years of work on the RCRA definition of solid waste, and a response to decisions by the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, which, taken together, have provided the Agency with additional direction concerning the definition of solid waste. EPA is proposing to exclude from RCRA's definition of solid waste, hazardous secondary materials that are generated and reclaimed in a continuous process within the same industry. In addition to the proposed exclusion, we are proposing specific regulatory criteria for distinguishing legitimate recycling from sham recycling activities. EPA believes this proposal addresses the court's most specific concerns, and will encourage additional recycling of hazardous waste.	Charlotte Mooney mooney.charlotte@epa.gov	Proposed rule published in 68 FR 61557 (October 28, 2003). Comment period extended to February 25, 2004 from January 24. (68 FR 74907).
82	**Reusing Zinc-Containing Wastes Safely in Fertilizer**	Valuable metal micronutrients—found in certain hazardous waste materials—can be used instead of virgin materials in fertilizer, thereby reducing the need to mine materials and the energy required for transportation and processing. EPA recently developed a more streamlined regulatory system for the safe reuse of these micronutrients in fertilizers. This streamlined system also includes product specifications to ensure that they are as clean or cleaner than fertilizer products made without these waste inputs.	Dave Fagan fagan.david@epa.gov	Final rule published July 24, 2002. Provided support for ongoing litigation and responded to numerous communications from stakeholders and members of the public.
83	**Markets for Compost**	EPA Region 2 and the State of New Jersey are developing markets for compost by mapping generators and composters, which encourages and facilitates markets.	Lorraine Graves, R-2 graves.lorraine@epa.gov	This work is nearly complete and a quarterly report is expected soon.

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84	**Food Wastes to Fuel Nature**	Food leftovers can serve as a source of nutrients for gardens and crops, reducing the need for fertilizers. Working toward creating a food waste management infrastructure, EPA's Region 1, the Center for Environmental Technology, and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection will host a summit meeting for generators and processors of food wastes and users of compost in the spring of 2003.	Cynthia Greene, R-1 greene.cynthia@epa.gov	The Food waste summit was held in March of 2003 and it brought together composters, food waste generators and haulers. As a result of the summit 4 haulers expressed interest in getting into the business, two investors are looking to site facilities and three additional supermarket chains will start diverting food waste to composting. Additionally, with FY 03 grant funds, Region 1 will fund the MA DEP to work with additional supermarket chains to divert food waste from disposal.
85	**Using Recovered Paper in Molded Paper Products**	EPA Region 5 is supporting efforts to increase the use of recovered paper in molded pulp products. Using recovered paper conserves natural resources by decreasing tree harvesting and avoiding energy use associated with the acquisition, transportation, and preparation of harvested trees. It is estimated that replacing virgin paper pulp with recycled fibers can reduce water usage by 58 percent.	Paul Ruesch, R-5 ruesch.paul@epa.gov	Final project report: 'Moulded Pup and Packaging Products: The Technology, Applications, Performance and Environmental Impact' completed and available. Region 5 continues to assist manufacturers in sourcing and increasing percentages of recovered fiber in molded pulp products.
86	**Using Recycled Plastic Railroad Ties Instead of Treated Lumber**	EPA Region 5 is working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the greenhouse gas savings from using recycled plastic railroad ties instead of chemically treated wood ties. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, using recycled plastic railroad ties will reduce the number of harvested trees, chemicals leaching into soils, and the energy needed in transportation and processing of trees. The use of plastic railroad ties is being incorporated into the Corps' Guidance on Specification on Railroads, and will be promoted to the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association.	Susan Mooney, R-5 mooney.susan@epa.gov	**Completed**. Evaluation concluded that the use of rail road ties in place of treated wood ties would have significant GHG savings (savings vary with replacement frequency. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, using recycled plastic railroad ties will reduce the number of harvested trees, chemicals leaching into soils, and the energy needed in transportation and processing of trees. A new section on recycled plastic rail road ties has been incorporated into American Railway Engineering Manual for 2003 providing performance specifications and application guidance to railway engineers. Specifications are also incorporated into the Army/Navy guide. Paper submitted for consideration to the Journal of Environmental Science and Technology.
87	**Foster Increased Recycling of F006 Electroplating Sludges**	The objective of this project is to modify existing RCRA Subtitle C regulations to foster the increased safe recycling of F006 electroplating sludges in an effort to reuse valuable metals and simultaneously reduce metal emissions into the environment.	Jim O'Leary oleary.jim@epa.gov	Targeted Chemicals Cluster Regulatory options are currently being evaluated. Proposed rule expected 6/04.

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V.	**Energy Conservation**			
IWG 88	**Sustainable Transit Leadership**	**Overview**: The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), in partnership with U.S. EPA Region 9 will research and demonstrate specific green practices that transit authorities can implement to directly reduce waste, increase recycling, and use recycled content in building materials. Although green highway and building initiatives are well underway, little has been done to green transit agencies beyond establishing standard recycling programs. Examples of potential projects include revising BART's facilities standards to include RCRA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline construction and landscaping items, increasing energy efficiency standards for new systems or upgrades, increasing station recycling capacity and outreach, and specifying building materials to reduce indoor air emissions at transit facilities. **Partner:** Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)	**Sponsor**: U.S. EPA Region 9 **Amount** $35,000 Timonie Hood, R-9 hood.timonie@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster A lighting control power reduction system piloted at parking garages has resulted in a 25% reduction in power use with a 1.8 year simple payback period. <http://www.epa.gov/oswer/lwgInnovationPilots.htm#transit> >
IWG 89	**Powering Groundwater Cleanup by a Renewable Energy Source**	**Overview:** This pilot will test the use of a renewable energy source (wind turbines) to power a groundwater cleanup technology. **Partners:** University of Missouri at Rolla, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bergey Wind Systems	**EPA Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 7 **Amount:** $74,244 Dave Drake, R-7 drake.dave@epa.gov	

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IWG 90	**Biomass Energy Conversion Study (organics to plastics)**	**Project Overview**: The Iowa Energy Center's Biomass Energy Conversion (BECON) facility, in partnership with U.S. EPA Region 7, will investigate the feasibility of establishing new, bio-based plastic manufacturing processes. BECON represents a multi-million dollar investment by the Iowa Energy Center to produce value-added products from farm crops and wastes and transferring that knowledge to industry. The pilot will obtain the expertise necessary to delineate processes, develop cost estimates for equipment, define operational control strategies, and estimate operating costs for pilot-scale equipment. Most plastics currently are produced by petroleum. These processes produce significant quantities of toxic or hazardous byproducts. To the extent that these plastics can be displaced by products made from cleaner, biological sources, the wastes associated with current plastic production can be minimized. Additionally municipal solid waste streams contain significant amounts of paper, food wastes, scrap wood, yard wastes, etc. (biological materials). These waste streams are potential feedstocks for creating plastics. By diverting biological wastes from the municipal solid waste stream, these materials become valuable products with productive reuse. **Partners**: Biomass Energy Conversion (BECON)Facility, Iowa Energy Center/Iowa State University	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 7 **Amount:** $51,736 Wes Bartley, R-7 bartley.wes@epa.gov	
91	**WasteWise**	Developed in 1994, this successful voluntary partnership program helps businesses, governments, and institutions reduce municipal solid waste (e.g., office waste, food waste, packaging waste). The program now has more than 1,300 partners in more than 50 industrial sectors, including many Fortune 500 companies. In 2002, EPA issued a new "WasteWise Building Challenge" to its partners, and will offer new special “Resource Management” tools (waste hauling contracting alternatives where hauling contracts contain direct financial incentives for haulers to identify and implement cost-effective, resource efficient source reduction and recovery).	Terry Grist grist.terry@epa.gov	In its ninth year, WasteWise has over 1,300 partners who have committed to reduce their municipal solid waste and 189 endorsers who have committed to advertise the program. Since January 2003, WasteWise has welcomed 99 new partners and 61 new endorsers. Since the program’s launch in 1994, WasteWise partners have reported reductions of 69 million tons of waste (14 million tons in 2002) through waste prevention and recycling efforts. EPA also estimates that since the program’s inception, partners have prevented the emissions of over 39 million tons of carbon equivalent, similar to removing 31 million cars from the road for one year. In 2002, through waste prevention and recycling, WasteWise partners reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 8 million tons cars equivalent (MTCE).

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92	**Gasification Rule**	Gasification is a thermal process which breaks down organics under high temperature and pressure within a reducing environment to produce a hydrogen and carbon monoxide rich synthesis gas. This synthesis gas is cleaned in gas cleanup units and can then be burned in turbines for energy recovery and electricity or can be used to manufacture chemicals. In recent years, the oil refining and chemical manufacturing industries have configured gasification systems to produce base chemical products and fuels to be used on-site. Presently, gasification systems operate around the world. EPA is interested in gasification because it provides a number of potential advantages: (1) increased efficiency in the electricity generation, (2) reduction of emissions in acid rain causing pollutants, (3) particulate matter reduction, (4) increased resource conservation, and (5) a displacement of virgin materials which would have otherwise been used in place of products produced by gasification. EPA is promoting the use of gasification.	William Brandes brandes.william@epa.gov	Currently, EPA is holding internal briefings to formulate a direction for our promotional efforts. We continue to believe that gasification may provide an opportunity for companies to turn an expensive hazardous waste disposal problem into a solution for energy needs and a source of valuable products using gasification. Gasification may also be successful in processing municipal waste, and could be used to provide communities with energy independence. EPA conducted both site visits and extensive discussions with gasification facilities, but no significant interest was voiced about gasifying hazardous waste. EPA has been in both staff level and high level talks with DOE to explore an interagency partnership to jointly deal with issues associated with gasification.
93	**Supplementing Domestic Energy Sources with Industrial Byproducts**	EPA currently allows certain industrial byproducts that are comparable to fossil fuels to be used for energy production, which saves energy by reducing the amount of hazardous waste that would otherwise be treated and disposed, promotes energy production from a domestic, renewable source, and reduces use of fossil fuels. With an interest in supplementing the nation's energy supplies, EPA is examining the effectiveness of the current comparable fuel program and considering whether other byproducts could be safely used as fuel as well.	Josh Lewis lewis.josh@epa.gov	OSW is working with the American Chemistry Council, who is canvassing industry to identify potential wastes.
94	**Landfill Gas for Energy**	When materials in landfills decompose, they produce methane gas, which can be used as a source of fuel. This innovative use of a waste byproduct supplements energy resources and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Bioreactor landfills produce methane gas at a faster rate than conventional landfills due to a more rapid decomposition rate; thus, these landfills might be able to accommodate more waste per unit area than a conventional landfill. EPA is taking a closer look at these potential advantages and considering whether to allow existing landfills to be converted into bioreactors and promote new bioreactor landfills.	Deborah Hanlon hanlon.deborah@epa.gov	In February, 2003 a Bioreactor Workshop was held. A follow-up meeting was in July 2003, which brought together internal and external EPA stakeholder to identify and address the myriad of issues identified during the Bioreactor workshop. The outcome of the meeting was to distill the issues down for distribution and resolution by the group over the next 15 months.

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95	**Using Landfill Gas for Energy in Closed-loop Food Production**	EPA Region 2 is supporting an innovative effort at the Rutgers, New Jersey, Eco-Complex where landfill gas will serve as the fuel source in a closed-loop fish and plant production (aquaponic) system. A microturbine and heat recovery package and a desalinization plant, fueled by methane, are combined to provide electricity, heat, and freshwater for this system. This low maintenance, easily replicated system will demonstrate sustainable agriculture by producing high quality fish and vegetables, without producing the pollution associated with using diesel fuel. In addition, the use of pesticides and antibiotics is almost completely eliminated because of the closed loop process.	Edward Linky linky.edward@epa.gov	Methane from the landfills was used to power micro-turbines which provide light to raise the tomatoes and run the pumps for the aquaculture part of the two crop phase. The waste heat from the micro-turbine is recovered and run through a desalination unit to produce potable water to meet the needs of the greenhouse. Thus one BTU of methane not flared produces two high profit crops (tomatoes and Tilapia). P2 metrics for a 5,400 ft greenhouse production facility are: Avoided emissions: CO2=461.03 tons/yr; SO2=2.48 tons/yr; Nox= 0.82 tons/yr. Landfill methane not flared: 26,805 cu ft/yr Displaced electrical production: 893.520 KWH/yr. Water use reductions: 90% when compared to similar Aquaculture systems Significant pesticide and fertilizer use reductions
96	**Municipal Solid Waste to Generate Electricity**	To accomplish OSW's Strategic Plan of waste reduction and increasing the efficient and sustainable use of resources, tracking industry throughput will provide an important attribute of progress. New concepts of Industrial Ecology and By-Product Synergy provide a paradigm framework to a more efficient use of materials and energy, and conversion of one industry's waste flow into another's feedstock. A website titled *Resource Conservation by Industry* will showcase commendable resource conservation performance of selected manufacturing sectors. Specifically, it will highlight selected individual plants that have made important progress towards their resource conservation goals. Background information on industry sector process flow, resource conservation strategies, applicable regulations, time-series of generation and reuse of waste, and links to related OSW, other EPA, Federal and state agency, and trade associations' websites will be posted. On top of its outreach and educational value, the compiled information will also provide a fresh perspective on the contribution of different sectors to the Waste Wheel, thus providing a policy planning tool.	Alex Livnat livnat.alexander@epa.gov	A final draft addressing seven sectors (automotive, coke-making, fossil-fuel powered utilities, beverages, livestock, pulp and paper, and construction & demolition landfills) is ready. A sign-up sheet to enable the contribution of Success Stories by industry would facilitate expansion of the website's present scope to address additional industrial sectors as well as exemplary individual plants. Pending technical review by the OSW, the website will be posted spring of 2004.

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97	**Emerging Waste Streams Associated with Fuel Cells**	Fuel cells represent a promising alternative to traditional fossil fuel-driven energy sources for America's energy future. However, this emerging technology has the potential to create new waste streams. Fuel cells operate by combining hydrogen and oxygen to create energy with water as a byproduct. However, both the alternative fuels used to power the fuel cell and the fuel cell itself contain materials which may pose environmental risks at the end of their life cycles. For example, sodium-borohydride fuel is an alternative fuel which becomes corrosive at the end of its life cycle. Platinum group metal catalysts and polyflorinated membranes are two examples of fuel cell materials which pose end of life cycle difficulties. OSW has been conducting an exploratory project to understand the waste streams and to anticipate the collection and recycling needs of new technologies in the vehicle industry. Report due September 30th. This is a long term future waste stream project.	Abigail Ryder ryder.abigail@epa.gov	The research portion of this project has been completed. Evaluation concluded that certain components of a fuel cell may fall under RCRA hazardous waste regulations. These components include metal hydride tanks, chemical hydride ancillary equipment, chemical hydride catalysts, fuel reformers, fuel processor, carbon monoxide cleanup components, permeable metal membrane, and fuel cell stack. Estimations of waste stream quantity was also determined. Applicability of RCRA regulations will depend on what degree of separation a fuel cell will undergo at the end of its life cycle. This will be determined in part by economics, but it is also our hope that by analyzing the technology prior to mass adoption, fuel cells will be manufactured under "Design for the Environment" principles. OSW also joined an EPA fuel cell working group headed by R2 to coordinate agency work on fuel cell technology. R2 is managing a large grant to the Rochester Institute of Technology which encourages engineers to develop models which keep in mind end of life cycle issues.
98	**Encouraging Less Polluting Vehicles**	In recent years, the automobile industry has been incorporating more aluminum into automobiles for the purpose of making them lighter, to attain better gas mileage and thus conserve energy resources. EPA is trying to answer the question, "Do the hazardous waste rules create obstacles to the increased use of aluminum in automobiles, through higher waste management costs without necessarily a corresponding reduction in risk to human health and the environment?" When aluminum is used in the body of a car, the conversion coating step in the manufacturing process generates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a listed hazardous waste (F019). OSW is currently gathering data and information on aluminum conversion coating processes, and the resultant sludges, to determine whether these sludge should be re-listed.	James Michael michael.james@epa.gov	EMRAD and HWID are currently identifying the constituents of concern for this relisting effort. OSW staff, along with R-5 staff participated in site visits to view the conversion coating process at three auto assembly plants in Detroit in September, 2003. First Workgroup Meeting was held in October, 2003. Draft rulemaking schedule and draft preamble outlines have been prepared and are currently review by Workgroup members and HWID management.

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99	**Climate and Waste Program**	EPA's Climate and Waste Program increases awareness of climate change and its link to waste management in order to (1) make greenhouse gas emissions a factor in waste management decisions and (2) employ waste management as a mitigation action for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. A unique partnership with the Office of Air and Radiation provides funding to the climate and waste program out of Agency climate change funds. As part of the agencies voluntary climate change reduction effort, the climate and waste program develops methodologies for measuring the climate impact of waste management, coordinates and funds several RCC projects such as WasteWise, Product Stewardship and Pay-As-You-Throw and measures the climate benefits of these programs to report in annual climate updates.	Henry Ferland ferland.henry@epa.gov Ken Sandler sandler.ken@epa.gov	The Climate and Waste Program serves as an umbrella that provides support to several new and existing programs that provide (or have the potential to provide) significant climate benefits. These programs include the WasteWise program, the Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program, OSW's product stewardship program, our Green Building efforts, and our Coal Combustion Product Partnership (C2P2) program. Most of these programs report accomplishments through RCC independently – so the accomplishments listed below focus on the overall outreach and research efforts of the Climate and Waste program rather than individual project level accomplishments. Accomplishments: - 2002 total ghg reductions for PAYT and Wastewise programs calculated at 3,087,000 MTCE - Revised climate and waste website posted 9/24/03 (www.epa.gov/mswclimate) - Updated National Recycling Coalition's and Northeast Recycling Council's Environmental Calculator's to include EPA's GHG emissions calculation methodology - Published revised climate and waste brochure with 8 insert fact sheets (EPA-530-E-03-002) - Released new draft ghg emission factors for PCs, carpet, concrete, brick, and fly ash cement - Developed new recycled content ghg calculator tool - Climate message fully integrated into Wastewise program via new WasteWise climate website, climate toolkit, annual climate report and annual WasteWise climate awards
100	**EPA's Green Buildings**	EPA is leading the way on green building by implementing cutting-edge design and operations and management techniques at EPA facilities.	Bucky Green, green.bucky@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster In 2003, Administrator Whitman opened New England Regional Laboratory <http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/facilities/chelmsford.htm> and the Agency opened the Science and Technology Center in Kansas City <http://www.epa.gov/oaintrnt/facilities/kansascity-lab.htm>. Both projects achieved the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Gold Rating. Numerous EPA green building projects and renovation are underway. <http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa>

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101	**Construction Sector Strategies Program**	A Sector Strategies Industry Partnership The partnership will promote use of environmental management systems by construction contractors, overcome barriers to improvement, and measure results.	Peter Truitt, OPEI, truitt.peter@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster On May 1, 2003, former EPA Administrator Whitman announced the Sector Strategies partnership with the construction industry at the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) Leadership Conference in Washington, DC. AGC represents all segments of the construction industry, except homebuilders.
102	**U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Partnership**	Support aggregation of data from USGBC LEED certified projects to assess percentage of federal and overall projects achieving each credit, and quantify total federal and environmental results (i.e., total number of projects built on Brownfields, quantity of construction and demolition debris diverted, types and capacity of alternative energy systems deployed, etc.). LEED is currently being used by a wide range of government and private sector projects and having this data will enable industry and EPA to assess opportunities for improvement in LEED Version 3.0.	Timonie Hood, R-9, hood.timonie@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster Proposed new project
103	**National Building Museum Sustainable Home Exhibit**	The National Building Museum recently partnered with the General Services Administration and Department of Energy on a green skyscraper exhibit featuring green exhibition materials that was visited by 40,000 people and resulted in 30 million media images. The project will travel across the nation over the next several years. Then Museum has started to develop a Sustainable Home exhibit with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. EPA could join this project and highlight EnergyStar, green building materials, green cleaners, and other program priorities.	Cynthia Greene, R-1, greene.cynthia@epa.gov	Green Building Cluster Proposed Project

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VI.	**Environmentally Friendly Design**			
IWG 104	**eCommerce Packaging and Shipping Design**	**Project Overview**: The Office of Solid Waste and McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry, LLC will work with various partners to eliminate waste in eCommerce product packaging. The growth of eCommerce has provided many societal benefits, however, the eCommerce revolution also has contributed to an increase in paper and plastic packaging materials in municipal solid waste systems each year. The Pilot consists of two phases: 1) development of a progressive design framework for eCommerce packaging; and 2) execution of a Design Challenge to solicit innovative designs which meet the framework outlined in phase one. The pilot seeks to transform the current packaging system and will be accomplished through the combined expertise, ingenuity, and commitment of all actors involved in the package delivery system. By establishing a new design framework for shipping packages, the Pilot will lead to reductions in waste and greenhouse gas. It will develop areas of collaboration between industry, the federal government, and advocacy organizations. **Partners**: McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry, LLC	**Sponsor**: EPA OSW **Amount**: $50,000 Angie Leith, OSW leith.angie@epa.gov	
IWG 105	**Greening Industrial Design**	**Overview.** This pilot will conduct workshops, target outreach, and develop a web site to improve awareness among engineers and designers of the highly credible and easy to use methods for reducing the environmental impacts of products **Partners:** Industrial Design Society of America	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA OSW **Amount:** $50,000 Angie Leith, OSW leith.angie@epa.gov	

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106	**DfE Computer Display project**	Final Life-cycle assessment of impacts published December 2001. Associated with cathode-ray tube (CRT) and liquid crystal display (LCD) monitors. CRT monitor has greater impacts than the LCD monitor in all but two impact categories (eutrophication and aquatic toxicity). Can lessen LCD environmental impacts by reducing energy consumption during manufacture. Cutting back on the use of chemicals that pose aquatic toxicity risks or that contribute to global warming (e.g., sulfur hexafluoride). Eliminating the use of mercury. LCD manufacturers working toward improving the environmental profile of their displays Partners: Electronic Industries Alliance, IPC, the University of Tennessee Center for Clean Products and Clean Technologies, original electronic equipment and component manufacturers and suppliers, the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition.	Kathy Hart, HQ hart.kathy@epa.gov	**Complete.** In FY03, the University of Tennessee (UT) conducted a brief follow-up study of how the results of the DfE Computer Display's life-cycle assessment (LCA) of cathode ray tube (CRT) and flat panel display (FPD) monitors were used. UT found that there has been significant movement toward FPDs in the desktop computer market, and that the results of the DfE LCA have been useful to both computer display manufacturers and consumers. UT estimated that the significant increase of FPDs in the marketplace has resulted in overall reductions in lead content, mercury emissions (due to decreased energy use), and total energy consumption. Based on the additional 30.9 million LCDs worldwide, which are assumed to replace CRTs between 1998 and 2002, we have estimated the following: - 37.2 million lbs of lead in the monitors were saved; - 365 lbs of mercury air emissions were not emitted to the atmosphere from energy production; although there could be additional occupational or other exposure from the 272 lbs of mercury inputs associated with LCDs that do not exist with CRTs; and - 8.4 billion kWh, an possibly 154 billion kWh of energy has been saved. These estimates are based on calculations that assume no changes in process efficiencies or any other parameters assumed in the CDP (e.g., life span of the monitors or power consumption during use of the monitors). Information of this project can be found at: www.epa.gov/oppt/dfe/pubs/comp-dic

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107	**DfE Lead-Free Solder project**	Life-cycle assessment of tin-lead and lead-free alternative solders for informed industry choices about lead-free solders, moving away from tin-lead solder in the next few years. Goal definition and scoping phase completed. Collection of life-cycle inventory data by October 2003, Draft LCA report in May 2004, Final LCA in August 2004 Partners: Electronic Industries Alliance, IPC (printed wiring board trade association), the Univ. TN Center for Clean Products and Clean Technologies, Electronics/Solder mfg., Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition	Kathy Hart, HQ hart.kathy@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster- During FY03, the partnership began the life-cycle inventory (LCI) phase of the tin-lead and lead-free solder life-cycle assessment (LCA) study, and developed toxicity profiles for chemicals identified in the LCI phase. The partnership also conducted a reachability study of tin-lead and lead-free solders to generate data for the end-of-life phase of the LCA study, and developed an economic analysis and a performance summary of the leading lead-free solder candidates. In addition, project partners conducted outreach to the electronics industry at several environmental and trade conferences, including the Regional P2 Roundtable Conference in Baltimore, the APEX conference for the electronic assembly industry in Anaheim, CA, and the IEEE International Symposium on Electronics & the Environment in Boston, MA.
108	**e-Design Workshop: Best Practices for Local Government**	Workshops for local governments are being planned.	Adrienne Priselac, R9 priselac.adrienne@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster - Export Forum Workshop for Southern CA will be held in Spring 2004 - Interviews and Surveys for Industrial Designers Society of America were distributed and completed in Summer 2003, results are being pulled together in a report. The most valuable feed back was that designers where interested in ecological design but unsure how to prioritize attributes and need additional training. - Model Policy guideline document will be complete by May 2004. Draft guidelines have been developed.

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109	**eDesign Competition also known as Sustainable Electronics Design Challenge**	The Green Blue Institute, through grant support from OSW, will conduct an electronics design competition based on the application of cradle-to-cradle principles. The goal of the competition is to spur new ideas for electronic products of the future that can deliver the same or better performance and aesthetics during use, while also minimizing the environmental and human health burden of their material flows throughout all stages of their life cycles. Green Blue is requesting entries from students, independent professionals, design companies, and consulting firms. The competition is limited to design solutions for desktop and laptop computers, and displays. Green Blue is not accepting entries from manufacturers or their equipment suppliers because of their intended role in the competition, as sponsors or reviewers.	Marie Boucher, HQ boucher.marie@epa.gov	Electronics Cluster The competition was announced this past summer. The entry submission deadline is February 28, 2004. More than 600 professors and teachers in the design field have been alerted to the competition and asked to incorporate it into their curriculum for the coming year. Additional information can be found on the competition website, located at http://www.greenblue.org/edesign
110	**Industrial Design Supplier Partnership**	Goal: Factoring the environment into product design can reduce toxic exposure, volume and toxicity of waste, and conserve natural resources. Industrial designers drive the choices of materials, finishes, colors, functions and assemblage for a wide range of products from toothbrushes to toys to tractors. This in turn drives demand for chemicals that end up in the waste steam. There are about 15,000 U.S. industrial designers. Most work in small firms to design products marketed by large businesses. The partnership will join leaders in the commercial product supply chain with product designers and EPA's DfE and Green Chemistry expertise to steer commercial products toward use of greener material and easy disassembly. Partnership intends to bridge risk information gaps with between chemicals and materials for commercial product designers; educate and train product designers to use environmental information in design decisions; and recognize design excellence in high volume products.	Kathleen Vokes vokes.kathleen@epa.gov	Industrial Design Cluster April 03: Held an initial meeting with industry partners (potential partners include major manufacturers and industrial designers). Partners concurred on scope of work: information gap, education, and public recognition. August 03: Held a follow-on meeting to discuss progress in development of educational materials, scoping of Computer Aided Design/Manufacture software improvements to facilitate environmentally conscious design, and enhancement of the Business Week IDEA awards to include a robust environmental component.

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111	**Design:Green**	Design: Green is a multi-sector partnership and educational program aimed at bringing U.S. product designers and design school students up to speed with information on reducing the environmental impacts of products throughout their lifecycle. The project will consist of three workshops to be held in the spring of 2004 aimed at creating awareness of "Business Eco-design TOOLS" which provide designers with easy-to-use methods for reducing environmental impacts of products. Workshop content will be place on the Industrial Design Society of America's (ISDA) website and outreach/networking components to the design community will be conducted to gain the broadest possible exposure for these learning tools. The target audience for the workshops include the 4,000 members of ISDA, the U.S.-based chapters of O2, and the 55 design schools in the U.S. This pilot is a joint partnership between EPA's Office of Solid Waste and the Design for the Environment office and the IDSA Foundation. Design: Green will be J. Ottman Consulting and other recognized experts in the areas of eco-design and innovation.	Angie Leith leith.angie@epa.gov	Industrial Design Cluster Three Design: Green workshops have been planned for the following locations in the spring of 2004: Pratt Institute Manhattan Campus, New York Saturday, March 27, 2004 Minneapolis College of Art and Design, Minnesota Saturday, April 24, 2004 Merchandise Mart, Chicago Thursday, June 17, 2004 For more information on the workshops visit the Industrial Design Society of America's website at www.IDSA.org

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VII.	Other			
IWG 112	**Integrated Tribal Environmental Management Center**	**Project Overview**: The Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, in partnership with U.S. EPA Region 7, will expedite the development of an Integrated Tribal Environmental Management Center. The Center will bring together many different environmental management disciplines, with an emphasis on waste minimization, recycling, energy recovery, and water quality. It will establish a comprehensive program that includes education, materials management, economic/business opportunity development, and land stewardship. The Pilot will demonstrate the feasibility of melding solid waste management, recycling, water quality protection, and entrepreneurship on a Native American Reservation. It will create a model for environmental management that will be directly transferable to other rural, agricultural, and tribal populations. **Partners**: Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation	**Sponsor**: U.S. EPA Region 7 **Amount:** $30,000 Marcus Rivas, R-7 rivas.marcus@epa.gov	
IWG 113	**Financial Benchmark for Recycling Businesses**	**Overview:** This pilot will collect and analyze financial data from recycling companies to provide industry-specific financial benchmark information. The benchmark will provide a financial risk management tool and provide useful data to make informed decisions about recycling investments. **Partners:** Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance, North Carolina Department of Environmental Protection, Minnesota Bankers Association, AMPros Corporation	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 5 **Amount:** $65,000 Lucy Stanfield, R-5 stanfield.lucy@epa.gov	
IWG 114	**Florida Green Lodging Certification Program's Web Locator and Green Information Service**	**Overview:** This pilot will enhance Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Green Lodging Certification Program (GLC) with the addition of a Green Lodging Locator identifying Florida's certified green hotel/motel properties. **Partners:** Florida Department of Environmental Protection	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 4 **Amount :** $30,000 Pam Swingle, R-4 swingle.pamela@epa.gov	

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IWG 115	**Creating an Integrated "Green" Parking Lot and Urban Wetlands on a Former Commercial Site**	**Overview:** This pilot will develop an innovative design for converting a former industrial property to an urban wetlands ecosystem with a "green" parking plaza. The parking plaza will encourage environmental stewardship by demonstrating environmentally friendly approaches to construction and designing green development projects. **Partners:** Heifer International, Arkansas Office of Environmental Quality, Arkansas Economic Development Fund, City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Downtown Partnership of Little Rock	**Sponsor:** U.S. EPA Region 6 **Amount:**$50,000 Mary Kemp, R-6 kemp.mary@epa.gov	
116	**OSW Art Contest Promotes "A World With Less Waste":**	OSW is conducting a nation-wide art contest to promote resource conservation by increasing the awareness and the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling waste. Students in grades K-6 may submit artwork that illustrates their interpretation of the theme Paint a Path to a World With Less Waste - the theme for those in grades 7-12 is Design a World With Less Waste. The work of the K-6 winners will be published as an OSW 2004 Earth Day poster; the 7-12 winning entry will grace the cover of OSWs informational CD, “A Collection of Solid Waste Resources”. The contest will begin August 18 and run until November 1, 2003.	Paul Cestone cestone.paul@epa.gov	OSW Art Contest Promotes "A World With Less Waste": OSW has officially kicked off its nation-wide art contest to promoting resource conservation by increasing the awareness and the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling waste. The contest has been advertised to more than 100,000 targeted individuals through both electronic and print media by OSW's Communications, Information and Resources Management Division (CIRMD). The contest also has been widely advertised on the Internet to teachers, students, Hispanics, Native Americans, and other grass-root organizations. Entries will be accepted until November 1, 2003. Contest judging will continue through the fall until the winners are determined.
117	**Jobs Through Recycling**	EPA estimates that recycling and remanufacturing industries account for approximately one million manufacturing jobs and more than $100 billion in annual revenue. EPA’s Jobs Through Recycling (JTR) program has worked with state, tribal, and regional recycling and economic development officials to support the growth of recycling businesses. Since 1994, JTR funding helped create more than 8,500 jobs, generate $640 million in capital investment, and create 15 million tons of industrial recycling capacity. In addition, the ongoing JTR Program maintains a number of tools to promote greater information dissemination and networking amongst the recycling market development community. These tools include the active JTRnet LISTSERV, which services over 200 recycling professionals across the country, and the JTR web site.	Charles Heizenroth heizenroth.charles@epa.gov	Continued website and list server maintenance. Promote first Recycling Economic Information Report and work on strategy for completing a second study. Gather program feedback from National Market Development Roundtable held on July 1-2

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118	**Keeping Recycling Jobs Close to Home**	EPA Region 9 supports the Recycling Marketplace Project in Alameda County, California, which encourages recycling companies to locate near Alameda County's materials recovery facility. Local markets for the area's recyclables (e.g., organics, paper, construction and demolition debris, and tires) are dramatically expanding, reducing the amount of waste exported from the county, cutting transportation costs, and creating jobs regionally. Projected estimates include annual diversion of more than100,000 tons of material and the creation of 50 new jobs and 50 ancillary jobs due to increased primary materials processing.	Adrienne Priselac priselac.adrienne@epa.gov	This RCC partnership in California has made major strides in reducing scrap tires and other waste; *creating nine recycling businesses, 60 jobs and diverting more than 37,000 tons of waste per year from landfills.* The California Jobs Through Recycling Project is funded by EPA, the California Department of Commerce and the Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board. The project has developed a new model for recycling in the 21st century, creating the Alameda County Recycling Marketplace. The Marketplace is a type of eco-industrial park that co-locates businesses that can use each others unwanted resources to promote waste reduction, create local jobs and bring down the transportation costs.
119	**Offering Permit Flexibility to Progressive Businesses**	To encourage waste reduction, EPA is exploring new flexibility options for facilities operating under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated permit. The goal is to make the RCRA permitting process easier for facilities that operate in ways that are environmentally friendly - for example though the use of lean manufacturing, environmental management systems, or other methods of operation that reduce waste or use the best available environmental technologies. EPA plans to work with stakeholders to develop potential approaches for this flexibility and pilot one or more of the most promising approaches.	Sonya Sasseville sasseville.sonya@epa.gov	Focus group discussions with stakeholders completed in May. EMS State pilot grant to be awarded in 04.

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120	**Conservation for Central Oregon's LodgeSmart program**	EPA Region 10 will support the Conservation for Central Oregon's LodgeSmart program. This project applies a proven, four-part process, including conducting a site tour and program orientation at each participant's facility, conducting a workplace environmental assessment, developing a conservation report, and providing follow-up technical assistance. The project's goals include initiating the development of a regional business waste exchange and designing and producing brochures and a how-to publication to help chambers of commerce set up their own resource efficiency programs.	Domenic Calabro calabro.domenic@epa.gov	**Project completed in June 2003.** The project consisted of evaluating 3 lodges in Central Oregon and recommending changes which could prevent pollution and save environmental resources. From Jan-July 2002, Eagle Crest resort increased their solid waste recycling by 3 times the amount compared to the year before. The resort recycled 81 tons of materials during the January - July time frame while saving $5,700 annually on disposal costs. Two other resorts increased their conservation efforts and have realized major saving in water, energy and paper use. LodgeSmart, a special edition of the WorkSmart newsletter, for Central Oregon's travel and lodging industry, was completed and mailed to lodging industry members and Central Oregon's Chamber of Commerce last month. The newsletter provides tips for lodging facilities and case examples of types of changes can be made to conserve resources and create a healthier facility.